

from the man who sold her, another woman, whose flesh, not so fair as Maria's, was not prized so highly, and brought less per pound, though something more, I observed, than did the animal with four feet, sold at the same instant under another hammer.

At last, the circle of buyers and sorrowing lookers-on opened again, admitting a girl of seventeen; and now the greedy and hateful eyes of some brightened up as with reflected glances from Satan's keener glances. The bids ran rapidly up; this young woman will work more years; never mind her tears, the lash will dry them up; don't tell of her grief, larks will kill it off; her mother, never mention her; her soul, ah, yes, her soul! Watch her, O Lord God! and when her earthly life of slavery is all done, let the good of eternal life come to her soul, out of the evil of her enslaved life on earth!

As the girl of seventeen left the circle to follow the purchaser of her body, I observed that she took from her fingers three rings, and, with a look of unavailing sorrow, handed them to a boy who stood near, with a word of anxious whispering, which I could not hear—probably she sent them as tokens of a last farewell to friends held dear. She followed out of the crowd and down the street the man who had bought her. She had no halter on her head; it was on the soul.

Men of Missouri! press on for Free Soil and Free Men!

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 18, 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are disposing of communications as fast as we can, consistently with due variety in our table of contents. The outside of this week's *Era* is heavy, but the matter is for thinkers. The *Review* of Dr. Smith by S. M. Janney could not well be divided, as it was thought best to issue an extra number of copies containing it for general circulation. The chapter on the *Prussian Revolution*, furnished by our Berlin correspondent, is full of interest; and number three of the series on *Metaphysics*, shows that the author is a master of his subject.

Since our last notice to correspondents we have received several additional contributions which will meet with proper attention.

POSTPONEMENT.

After a careful survey of the whole ground, we have concluded to postpone the project of a Daily paper for the present. Hereafter, if circumstances warrant, it will be renewed. In such an enterprise, we must be sure of our ground before we venture.

Meantime, we shall make additional outlays upon our weekly, so as to render it still more worthy of general support.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest news from California is to the 10th September. The Convention had met. It was supposed by many that Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi, would be the President. King of Georgia, Boggs of Missouri, &c., were talked of as Senators. We regret to learn that the Convention was divided in opinion on the subject of Slavery, some being for passive admission, some for non-interference, some for prohibition. We shall believe in the triumph of the latter class, when we see it. Northerners have gone there to dig gold—Slaveholders, to rule.

ERRONEOUS POSITIONS.

"Than the dispute itself, nothing can, as we have already intimated, be more bootless, more void of everything but calamity to the great body of the People on either side. It cannot, by its affirmative decision, add one to the slave population of the Union; it cannot, by its negative decision, free a single slave. Equally fruitless, those results of political power which the zealous on either part magnify. Nature herself forbids the introduction of a large slave population into either New Mexico or California; while nothing less than a preponderant force of the State, or of the nation, could make of either, as to representation, whether in the House or the Senate, a slave territory. But, besides, could physical causes even be set at naught, and slaves and slave-owners be transported to the new States in such numbers as to preponderate their white inhabitants and elect them a slave representation in Congress, what would it signify? Such voters must have come from somewhere; not even Africa can now be produced as men were in the Greek fables, when serpents' teeth, being sown, sprang up armed warriors, or stones thrown behind Deucalion and Pyrrha, rose up grown men and women. New Mexico abounds in snakes, and California in storms; for that, the climate of the latter, and the success, shall assure us that the crop and the quarries, will not be white, instead of black? In fine, the new seats of a slave population must, in order to become such, be peopled by the depopulation of an equal amount of previous slave territory, so that the political power of the State will receive a transfer merely, not an accession, and will only gain at one end by losing at the other."—*National Intelligencer*.

We have seldom seen so many erroneous positions condensed into so small a compass. Not one of them, though so confidently taken, can be maintained.

1. The decision in favor of admitting slavery into the new Territories, cannot, it is said, add one to the slave population of the Union. Let us see. So long as the market is kept open for slaves, they will possess a marketable value. New markets for slaves will necessarily raise their price. The result is, no restraints are placed on their increase, on the contrary, it becomes the direct and strong interest of a large portion of the owners of slaves, to encourage their increase.

2. A contrary decision "cannot free a single slave." Just as untenable as the first position. Prevent the new Territories from becoming markets for slaves. Soon the new States of the South-west, which now receive the surplus slave population, will close their markets. What follows? A redundancy of slave labor—a pressure, every day growing heavier, of the slave laborers on the means of subsistence—in many sections, the total want of "slave property,"—circumstances, at first strongly favoring, finally compelling the substitution of free labor.

3. "Nature herself forbids the introduction of a large slave population into either New Mexico or California." In what respect? Is the climate too temperate? Slavery prevails throughout the low regions of Russia; besides, California is no colder than Virginia. Is the soil unfit? Large sections will produce rice, and other slave-labor staples. Are the occupations of the Territories likely to be adverse? The drudgery of mining in California is distasteful to freemen, and the artificial irrigation in New Mexico imposes the necessity of hard labor.

4. "Nothing less than a preponderant slave population could make of either New Mexico or California, as to representation, whether in the House or the Senate, a slave Territory." Here is a table which will test this:

Free	17,384	56,364	115,364	325,462
Slave	3,011	10,232	25,681	59,240

Proportion of Slave Population.

Per cent. 14% 15% 18 15

The slave population, it will be seen, so far from preponderating, is a very small minority; in 1810 being only about 14 per cent. of the whole, and in 1840, 15 per cent.; and yet Missouri fought its way into the Union, against great odds, as a slave State, and so has continued ever since, as it regards representation, in both Senate and House.

During the Missouri struggle, which terminated in the triumph of Slavery, the slaveholders could have numbered scarcely more than 1,000. In Kentucky, where the slaves are only one to four of the white population, and the slaveholders are only one in five of the voters, the question has just been decided against freedom. And yet the *Intelligencer* asserts that nothing less than a preponderant slave population in either of the new Territories will make it a slave Territory as to representation!

5. "The new seats of a slave population must, in order to become such, be peopled by the depopulation of an equal amount of previous slave territory; so that the political power of the South will receive a transfer merely, not an accession, and will only gain at one end by losing at the other."—*National Intelligencer*.

And will only gain at one end, by losing at the other? Let facts answer this assumption. In the year 1790, the territory out of which have since been formed the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, was a wilderness; Kentucky and Tennessee, which may be ranked with these States, contained a little over fifteen thousand slaves. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, contained a slave population of 552,200. In the course of fifty years, the class of States first mentioned as the new States, were peopled with slaves, became "the new seats of a slave population." According to the *Intelligencer*, this could have been only by "the depopulation of an equal amount of previous slave territory." Let us see:

Slave Population.	1790.	1840.
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.	552,200	1,395,128
Increase		843,928

Slave population of the territory now forming the States of

Slave Population.	1790.	1840.
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Florida.	15,307	1,002,447
Increase		987,140

So, then, new territory may be stocked with slave population, and the original stock producing it still go on increasing in the old territory. And while this process has been going on, the slaveholding States have increased from six to fifteen, sending now thirty instead of twelve Senators to Congress.

In view of all these facts, shall we be imposed upon by the notion that the present dispute in relation to slavery in the territories is utterly "bootless," void of reason, and pregnant with nothing but calamity? Never!

NICARAGUA—THE GREAT SHIP CANAL—DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.

The New York papers contain accounts from the State of Nicaragua to the 14th September. There is at last a favorable prospect for the construction of the ship canal across the Isthmus. The New York *Evening Post* publishes the terms of contract proposed between the State of Nicaragua and the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company in New York. The exclusive right of construction is to be tested in the company, which is required to complete the work in twelve years, and which is to have the sole control of it for eighty-five years from the day when it shall be put in use. The last article of the contract shows the good sense of the contractors:

"ARTICLE 36. It is expressly stipulated, on the part of the State of Nicaragua, that the vessels, products, manufactures, and citizens of all nations, shall be permitted to pass upon the proposed canal, through the territory of the State, subject to the same duties, charges, or taxes, than shall be imposed upon those of the United States; provided, always, such nations shall first enter into such treaty stipulations and guarantees, respecting said canal, as may hereafter be entered into between the State of Nicaragua and the United States."

The canal is to be run from the port of St. John's, on the Atlantic, or any more favorable point, to the port of Relijo, Gulf of Amapa, or Fonseca, Tamerinda, St. John's of the South, or any other point on the Pacific Ocean that the engineers of the company may decide upon; by means of the St. John's River, Lake Nicaragua, River Tipitapa, Lake of Leon, or any other rivers, lakes, waters, and lands situated within the territory of Nicaragua.

Some difficulty may arise from the occupation of the mouth of the St. John's by the English. Mr. Chetfield, the British Consul General, justifies this occupation, not by pleading the claims of the Mosquito King, but by an alleged hypothetical of the coast for a bond debt to the company of Reid & Irving, British subjects, and he protests against any arrangement for a ship canal, in the route indicated, which does not provide satisfactorily for this debt.

The Nicaraguan Minister, in reply to this as well as other notes charges the British Government with the most wanton and unprovoked assault upon the sovereignty and independence of the State, and enumerates various acts by which "hostilities" have been manifested. Among them he declares that the Queen of Great Britain has decided to sustain the pretensions of the Mosquito King, and that she would consequently visit with severe punishment any act of the State of Nicaragua in violation of them. The fact that she has decided to maintain the sovereignty is denounced as an unprovoked violation of justice and international rights.

It is probable that the difficulties growing out of these conflicting claims have given rise to the rumor that our Government has protested against the occupation by the British of the Mosquito country.

The People of Nicaragua are deeply incensed at the conduct of England in giving countenance to the pretensions of the savage who sets up as King of the Mosquito country, and manifest the warmest friendship for the American Government, which seems disposed to favor their claim to sovereignty over that territory.

On the 12th of July, Mr. Squier, our Minister, was received officially by the Government, in the presence of the Bishop and other dignitaries of the State. The greatest joy was manifested on the occasion. The ceremonies were enacted amid discharges of cannon, martial music, and the loudest acclamations. From the speech of Mr. Squier we copy the following remarkable paragraphs:

"It shall be my aim, sir, in my official and personal intercourse with the Government and People of this State, not only to confirm the present harmony and good correspondence which exists between the two Republics, but to create new ties of friendship, which may result in a more intimate relationship between them. They possess common interests; they both stand before the world the avowed supporters of liberal principles, and the vindicators of republican institutions. The true policy of both is the preservation of order, and the encouragement of commerce and industry at home, and the maintenance of peace abroad. It is proper, therefore, that they should present an example of that fraternity which, as I have before said, is the desire of my Government, and the earnest wish of your Excellency, should exist between the two Republics."

"To this end, and to secure the permanent welfare of both, it is essential that they should pursue a system of policy exclusively American. In the language of an eminent statesman of my country, (whose memory is reverently cherished, and whose words are treasured with care by every American citizen,) 'in order that the fabric of international connections between the Republics of this Continent may rise, in the lapse of years, with a growing harmony of proportions corresponding with the magnitude of the means placed by Providence in their power, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics and morals new and distasteful to the thrones and dominions of the elder world, but coextensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time.'"

"A cardinal principle in this policy is a total exclusion of foreign influence from the domestic and international affairs of the American Republics. And while we would cultivate friendly intercourse and promote trade and commerce with all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enjoyment of our institutions the people of all the nations, we should proclaim, in language firm and distinct, that the American Continent belongs to Americans, and that no European Republic has the right to interfere with the rights of any one of the American States, they inflict an injury upon all, which it is the duty and determination of all to see redressed."

Here is a pledge virtually given that the United States will consider any injury done to Nicaragua as an injury done to them—that they will resist an invasion of her rights, as an invasion of their own.

In view of the pretensions of Great Britain to certain rights in the Mosquito country, over which the State of Nicaragua claims sovereignty, the language of Mr. Squier plainly implies that our Government has determined to sustain the latter. See the President of that State understood it for, in his reply to this speech, he says:

"Nicaragua has long felt the necessity of sheltering itself under the bright banner of the North American Confederacy; but the time which such high happiness and future prosperity had not arrived. Before we dispatched a Legation to the Minister at Guatemala, and even before the treaty relative to a canal was entered into with Doctor Brown, a citizen of your Republic, we had made some advances to the American Government, with a view to this happy consummation; but our hopes were sorely sustained by the result. But I now see all the elements of a happy future brought before us; there is good faith in the Government with which I am connected; the friendly feeling towards North America pervades every Nicaraguan heart; and the better feeling of the sympathy and support of the American Government. We have consequently all things we desire to make available the advantages which Heaven has surrounded us."

Our State considering its geographical position, ought to be the most prosperous in Spanish America; but our inexperience at the time of our separation from Spain, our limited resources, and the civil commotions that have intervened, have retarded the happy day which is now dawning upon us. I, therefore, believe that the Government which you represent can appreciate the difficulties which have surrounded our Republic. Your Excellency, being able properly to estimate these circumstances, must already have formed a just idea of this part of Central America, and of the position of the Government. Believing, therefore, that the best intentions exist upon your part towards us, as I know there is the happiest disposition on ours, I entertain no doubt that we shall succeed in establishing the most intimate relations between the two Republics, and in opening the way to the most glorious enterprise which has been reserved for the successors of the immortal Washington. I shall have the greatest pleasure in being able to contribute my humble share towards the happiness of Nicaragua, and in congratulating you, in behalf of your Government, for your cooperation in so glorious an enterprise."

"Let us begin, most excellent sir, let us begin this great work under these bright auspices, and we shall be sure of obtaining the best results. The People of the two American Continents are congenial in spirit, and the future generations shall cherish our memory; at least we shall have the conscious satisfaction of having neglected no means, omitted no sacrifice, in securing the grand objects so ardently desired by two sister Republics, determined mutually to sustain their interests, their honor, and their liberty."

The attention of the reader is called to the portions of this speech we have placed in italics. They clearly indicate a conviction on the part of the Government of Nicaragua that it is to have the support of the American Government, in maintaining its rights against Great Britain.

It is time that the country should understand something of our relations to England. Has the Administration assumed the position that England shall have no more territory on this Continent? If so, on what ground, on what principle of right, on what maxim of sound policy will it maintain such a position? England is not properly foreign to this continent. She has large interests, extensive possessions here. She owns an extent of territory almost as great as that of the United States. If by conquest, purchase, or diplomacy, we may extend our territory, what right have we to say that she may not do the same? Let us understand what is meant by this assumption, that no foreign Power shall be permitted further to colonize on this Continent.

We can easily understand why, if the right of way for a ship canal, to be constructed across the Isthmus, by Americans, be disputed by a foreign Power, it may become the duty of our Government to maintain and enforce this right. But this is a very different question from that just adverted to. If England has no right of territorial extension on this Continent, she has none of territorial occupation. If we may rightfully go to war to drive her out of the Mosquito country, we may do the same to dispossess her of the Canadas.

While we would firmly maintain all our own rights, at all hazards, and exert all our powers peacefully in behalf of the rights of the other States on this continent, discountenancing in every proper way undue foreign influence, we would refrain from assuming a position of irritating defiance, especially towards England; our relations to her Canadian colonies at this time making it our special interest to conciliate rather than repel her, so as to promote the peaceful accomplishment of annexation. Our Government will tolerate no monopoly by England, in the Isthmus, which will give her the exclusive control of all the routes from one ocean to the other; and we suppose a determination on the part of Britain to prevent a similar monopoly by us, has led her to the adoption of the absurd and unjustifiable policy of sustaining the pretensions of a horde of savages against the claims of the civilized State of Nicaragua. As the new contract for a ship canal secures no exclusive privileges to the United States, but grants to all the nations of the world equal privileges, it cannot be supposed that the English Government will throw any obstacles in the way. A just, far-seeing, and magnanimous policy will rather induce it to extend all the aid in its power to so noble an enterprise.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. A. L. Rankin was, on the 3d day of October, installed pastor of the Free Presbyterian church of Greenfield, by Ripley Presbytery.

CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Convention called to amend the Constitution of the State of Kentucky met at Frankfort on the 1st of October. The Hon. James Guthrie of Louisville was elected President, and Thomas J. Helm, Secretary.

Several propositions for reform have been introduced, ordered to be printed and laid upon the table; among them, a series by Mr. Turner, to the effect that all officers of Government shall be elected directly or indirectly by the People; that elections shall continue but one day, and votes be cast *via voce*; that the Legislature shall sit biennially; that the General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners. They shall pass laws to permit the owners to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors. *Provided*, The persons emancipated shall be sent out of the United States, at the expense of the person who emancipated them, and be sold into bondage, for the benefit of the public Treasury, in case of their return to Kentucky. That no person shall henceforth be a slave within this Commonwealth, except such as are now so, and the descendants of the females of them, and such as may be brought to this State by bona fide emigrants, and the descendants of the females of them, and such as citizens of Kentucky shall derive title to out of the State, by marriage, devise, or descent, and the descendants of the females of them.

The provision in regard to emancipation would amount almost to a prohibition of the act. First, the Legislature is to be forbidden to emancipate, and then slaveholders themselves are not to be allowed to emancipate unless they send them at their own expense out of the United States; an inhuman condition, and to many, an impossible one.

This is the only movement on the subject of slavery thus far in the Convention.

Mr. McCarty, a reporter for the *Louisville Courier*, desiring to obtain admission to the floor of the House, at a Reporter's desk, a resolution was introduced to admit him, but, after considerable discussion, it was rejected. It was pretended that if one was admitted, there would be so many applications as to incommodate the Convention, but the real reason of rejecting the resolution was probably the fact that the *Courier* was distinguished as an Emancipation paper. We know the action of the Convention will be extremely averse to Emancipation; but, whether it will attempt to bind the spirit of free discussion remains to be seen. The following extract of a letter from the Frankfort correspondent of the *Louisville Journal*, understood to be one of the editors of that paper, is anything but liberal.

"Whether adequate security will be taken against the introduction of the Emancipation question is very doubtful. This will depend upon the views which members take of their pledges on the slavery question. The substance and very essence of those pledges was to put down Emancipation and the Emancipation agitation. If they guard slave property as it is guarded in the present Constitution, but fail to take any security against the recurrence of that agitation which springs up under the present Constitution, they will keep their pledges to the ear and break them to the hope."

As for putting down the Emancipation movement, there is but one way of doing it, and that is by putting down slavery.

For the National Era.

THE BRIGHTEST GEM IN WOMAN'S CROWN.

BY EMANUEL VITALIS SCHREIB, of Switzerland.

The brightest gem in Woman's Crown—what is it? Her richest dower, and her sweetest charm! Her loveliest, free, willing captives after her! The enchantment's wand, that spells-kind to her feet, Softened to lambs, the fiercest lion souls!

It is not Youth—the fleecy butterfly! It is not Beauty—the rose-colored girl! It is not Wit—too oft a pandered trait! It is not Riches—what are they to love? It is not power, glory, noble birth, Nor anything the world can give or take. What is it, then?

I know it well, but it is hard to say. It is the childlike singleness of heart; The angelic purity of a virgin soul; The gentle power of a woman's love; The radiant smile of a woman's eye; The purity of virgin, child, and matron. It is a heart where joys of heaven dwell, With truest sympathy for all earth's woes; A soul, itself as pure from sinful stain, As full of love and gentleness as the dawn; A grace as modest as the violet, Yet like the violet shedding sweet perfume; A mind able to every lot resigned, To wreaths of roses and to crowns of thorns; Humble, yet proud to follow in His steps, Who bore the cross and went through shame to glory, Humble himself, but his mighty Lord.

These, and, withal, a something undefined And undefinable in mortal speech, A nameless grace that floats all round her being, And veils her, as the halo does the moon. All things divine are inexpressible: We love and worship, but cannot define. All things divine are inexpressible: We love and worship, but cannot define. All things divine are inexpressible: We love and worship, but cannot define. All things divine are inexpressible: We love and worship, but cannot define.

But if things divine, this is most divine. But if things divine, this is most divine. But if things divine, this is most divine. But if things divine, this is most divine.

Which only angels call right in heaven, Behold it written in that sacred page, St. Paul has named it; it is I. Corinthians, xlii.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

One of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of the approaching Congress is that of cheap postage. There can be no doubt that public opinion is in favor of a uniform rate of two cents for all distances on letters weighing not more than half an ounce. This policy would probably have been adopted by Congress at its last session, had not its supporters suffered themselves to be divided in opinion in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and of postage on newspapers sent within thirty miles of the place of their publication. These two measures are not identified with the question of Letter Postage, and should not be mixed up with it. Public opinion is not settled in relation to them, it is settled as it regards the two cents rate on letters. Why not embody this opinion in the form of law? It cannot delay the settlement of the other questions, it cannot prejudice one side or the other. On the contrary, having disposed of the great subject of Letter Postage, it will be easier to arrive at a wise decision in regard to newspaper postage. There will then be no temptation to "log-roll" or compromise. The same remark will hold good in regard to the franking privilege. Let each measure of reform stand on its own merits, be decided by considerations relating solely to itself.

We have lately received a Circular from Joshua Leavitt, Secretary of the Boston Cheap Postage Association, containing several suggestions on the question of newspaper postage, worthy of notice. The attention of the reader is called to the following table:

Amount of newspaper postage paid	
For year ending June 30, 1848	\$767,334
Add charge on the Department	383,667
Total of newspaper postage	1,151,001

The Government now pays nearly four hundred thousand dollars to aid in the circulation of knowledge among the People, and Mr. Leavitt well remarks, that it "had better pay the whole \$1,151,001, than deprive the People of the inestimable boon of cheap postage."

Adopting the estimate of Senator Allen, that two thousand newspapers are published in the country with a weekly circulation of two millions, or one hundred and four millions a year, he supposes that forty-six millions of these are carried out of the mail, while sixty-eight millions pay postage; say fifty-one millions a cent, and seventeen millions a cent and a half; and then he submits the following inquiries:

"1. Will it be an advantage to the publishers to have newspapers carried free of postage?"
"2. Is it practicable to secure equal attention and faithfulness in the post offices, when no postage is paid?"

"3. What was the general experience of the effect of the law of 1845 in favor of the free circulation of newspapers within a circuit of 30 miles around the place of publication?"

"4. Is it desirable to direct the attention to agents to the publishers, or to the public?"

"5. Out of what fund should the sum of \$1,151,001, the actual cost of the Post Office, be defrayed? Shall it be, as at present, by a tax upon letters, or shall it come from the general Treasury by appropriation for that purpose?"

"6. Will the press and the people sustain their representatives in making this appropriation from the Treasury, for the diffusion of knowledge?"

We were surprised to find that postage, it would be impossible, we think, to secure "equal attention and faithfulness in the post offices," so long as the appointment of postmasters shall remain in the hands of the Postmaster General. But, give the appointing power to the People; let postmasters be dependent upon them for office, and the evil contemplated by the inquiry would be obviated.

Under the present mode of appointment, however, we should apprehend that both publishers and subscribers would suffer detriment from irregularities in the conveyance and delivery of newspapers, were they released from postage. That subscribers would be multiplied, and in this way the profits of publishers be increased, we cannot doubt. The postage, for example, on the *Era*, now amounts to nearly as much as the price of half a year's subscription; and should we ever start a Daily, the postage per annum at the present rates would be nearly five dollars. Low freight encourages trade; low fare, travel; cheap letter postage increases correspondence; cheap newspaper postage multiplies subscribers; the abolition of all postage would of course multiply them still more. But, after all, the cost of carriage and delivery would have to be paid by the People, in one way or another. They cannot have service rendered them for nothing. The tax taken of their newspapers, they must pay on their letters, or on articles of consumption; the sum of \$1,151,001 must be provided for by high letter postage, by a tax on imports, or a direct assessment. So that, after all, they only shift the burden from one hand to the other.

It must be recollected, too, that a large portion of the forty-six million newspapers that now are circulated out of the mails, would be brought into them by exemption from postage, and that the same cause would indefinitely augment the number of newspapers. So that the cost of carriage, sorting, and delivery, would be greatly increased. The probability is, that a burden of not less than fifteen hundred thousand dollars would be thrown upon the Treasury.

Are the People willing to pay so much additional, in the shape of tariff taxes, for the diffusion of knowledge? For, we take it for granted, no sane man will contend that letters should bear the burden of newspaper postage—in other words, that he who writes and receives letters, should pay the cost of bringing newspapers to his neighbor. To free newspapers from postage, and then keep up a high tax on letters, to pay the eleven hundred thousand, or fifteen hundred thousand dollars, necessary to be expended in the

conveyance of the former, is too absurd to be proposed by anybody. As it is, letters, at two cents postage for all distances, would pay their own expenses of conveyance and delivery; but they are charged five cents with a view of lessening the deficit incurred in newspaper carrying—a policy grossly unjust. If newspapers are to be free, then let the charges of carrying them be borne by the Treasury. Common sense teaches this.

For one, though it would greatly advance our personal interests, to have newspapers exempted from postage, we are not yet prepared to admit that it would be a wise or just policy.

In respect of the proposition to make newspapers free within thirty miles from the seat of publication, we do not think it ought to be entertained by Congress for a moment. The following extract from the Circular referred to, sets the matter in a very clear light:

"Mr. Allen's proposition was to allow the free postage only to papers circulating within thirty miles from the office of publication. This would probably include three-fourths of the one-cent postage amounts, amounting to 38,000,000, leaving 30,000,000 subject to postage, which at a uniform rate of one cent would pay \$300,000. There would then be only \$551,000 to be appropriated out of the Treasury for expense of newspaper postage."

"The Government pays \$551,000 to defray the cost of newspaper postage, and allow 38,000,000 papers to go free, by what rule of justice shall the publishers or purchasers of the other 30,000,000 be taxed with postage?"

"If it is the general policy of the Government to give the greater part of newspapers gratis, for the diffusion of information, it is consistent to impose a tax of \$300,000 on a part, as a hindrance to this diffusion?"

"If the freedom of opinion and of discussion is essential to the preservation of political liberty, it is proper that the Government should encourage the people to take certain newspapers, by compelling them to pay a discriminating tax upon others?"

"4. Does not the preservation of our Union require that the Post Office should carry out the principle that it laid down in the 42d No. of the *Intelligencer*, to wit, 'to exclude its intercourse between the States,' and therefore to promote the widest diffusion of opinions and sentiments equally over the whole country?"

"5. Is it proper for Congress to legislate against the points and classes of that class of citizens who conduct the various religious, agricultural, literary, scientific, and other general newspapers, which involve great labor and expense, and must always depend for their support upon a circulation much wider than a thirty-mile circuit?"

"6. Does not the impracticability of a just discrimination establish the principle of UNIFORM POSTAGE, as the only right rule—that all should be free, or all charged alike?"

So we think. We have from time to time expressed our views at length on this subject. To tax one class of newspapers and exempt another, is to legislate in favor of the latter against the former—a thing Congress has no right to do. Besides, as we have often shown, such discrimination is not needed. The county or district paper is and will be sustained by local interests, which require a local organ, and, by aid of the telegraph, it cannot fail to supersede the mere newspaper coming from a greater distance. As to papers, printed in cities, which are characterized more by the magazine than newspaper style, they cannot come in competition with it, and the attempt to discriminate against them, were it within the power of Congress, would be entirely gratuitous.

The Circular suggests the following plan, which, we think, with a single amendment deserves favorable consideration:

"1. That the uniform rate of postage on newspapers should be one cent, paid in advance."

"2. All regular subscribers to be allowed to pay their postage quarterly in advance. Otherwise, postage to be collected, or the publisher notified to stop the paper."

"3. All papers not sent to regular subscribers to be paid in advance at the office where they are mailed—except the usual *free exchange* papers, which will be carried without cost."

"4. Publishers prohibited from including occasional papers in the bundles sent to subscribers."

"5. To facilitate the prepayment of postage on occasional papers, let the Post Office furnish stamped strips or wrappers, for one cent each, to be used in all cases except of papers sent to subscribers. These to be kept for sale at every Post Office."

"6. It would probably be for the interest of the Department to sell these newspaper stamps, in quantities of a thousand or more, at a liberal reduction, of one fourth, or even one-half—the increase of business more than compensating for the discount."

"This would secure the payment of postage on all papers sent by mail, and prevent the mails from being burdened with useless trash. It would facilitate the circulation of newspapers for purposes of advertising, electioneering, and other objects, and throw the expense where it belongs, upon those who send the papers."

The single amendment we propose is this: Let

22 a 63 cents; yellow, 64 cents. Oats, 29
ats.
demand for provisions—mess pork, \$10.75;
\$8.81. Lard, $6\frac{1}{8}$ a $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents, in barrels
gs.

BALTIMORE, October 15, 1849.

Cattle.—Prices range from \$2 to \$3 per 100 on the hoof, being equal to \$4 to \$5 75 net, averaging \$2 62 gross. The market was

—Light supply; firm at \$5 per hundred

—Howard Street and City Mills held off at \$5 12.

AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
FACULTY.
J. M. Davis, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of the Diseases of the Chest.
J. M. Davis, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of the Diseases of the Chest.
J. M. Davis, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of the Diseases of the Chest.

owers, M. D., Professor of Surgery—Tickets \$10.
M. D., Professor of the Principles of Therapeutic
Pharmacy—Tickets \$10.
M. D., Professor of Botany and Materia Medi-

W. A. SCHWELLM, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy—Tickets
J. BROWN, DENTIST.

WINTER SESSION,
will commence on the first Monday of November,
next sixteen weeks. The expense of tickets is \$70.
The tickets will be sold at the rate of \$10 per ticket,
and must be paid in cash, or in acceptable paper.
The tickets will be charged \$90, and their notes
will be secured.
A hundred dollars cash, in advance, will secure a certificate
of attendance, and the purchase of a ticket for the
series of lectures as he may need for graduation; or
the student may subscribe to a share in the fund for
the winter session.
Oct. 18—

**G. LADIES' INSTITUTE—PITTSBURGH,
M. S.**
H. TYLER, Principal and Proprietor.

HELD in the centre of the Berkshire valley, on the
banks of the Albany river, the season of 1880, the
seasons of the year, by direct and recent improve-
ment, from Albany, Hudson, or Springfield, and enjoy
the telegraphic communication with all parts of the
nation, in its large and able corps of teachers, and
its excellent facilities for every way, affords to
the student the best facilities for the study of
the natural sciences.
Commences on the first Monday of November.
Circulars with full particulars furnished
on application.
Oct. 18—31

BRUSHES AND DRESSING COMBS.
 Sold expressly for family use—
 golden cold pressed raw horse Bristling Combs, with
 long Hair Brushes, different patterns, from 12 1/2
 to 33.
 Large assortment of very superior ivory fine-tooth
 combs.
W. F. JENNY, and Perfumery Store, Pennsylvania Hotel,
National Hotel, Oct. 18—31

FRESH PERFUMERY.
 Of superior German Cologne.
 An Loblins' brand of the handkerchief,
 of blue and white spot No. 30. Marrow,
 Necessaire, Pear, and Antigue Oil.
 Perfumery on Barry Triclorants and Grelain's Eau Len-
 gnestoring and beautifying the hair.
 The Orle. Combs and Perfumery Denifrice,
 supply of cold cream Lip Salve.
 For other article necessary for the Toilet.
W. F. JENNY, and Perfumery Store,
Comb, Perfumery, and Perfumery Store,
Penn. Avenue, near National Hotel,
Oct. 18—31

TO THE LADIES.
 MRS. PARKER has opened a full assortment of Mill
 and winter Hats, of the latest styles.
 Assortment of Feathers, some expressly for ladies
 and some for gentlemen.
 Assortment of Bonnet Ribbons and Lace Veils.
 Ribbons, Belting and Velvet Ribbands.
 Ladies' Wreaths
 of French Flowers, for evening dresses.
 and of Glass, White, plates and embroidered with
 silver.
 Worked Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Oct. 18—31

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.
 FOR RENTS OF NO. 264.—Price, twelve and a half
 cents in Japan.—New York Courier and Enquirer
—Independent.
 California Mystery in England.—London Times.
 Land Journey to California.—Cincinnati Gazette.
 The People of the Straits of Magellan.—Journal of Commerce.

The meeting at Cambridge—*Traveller*.
The Russian Revolution—*Traveller*.
Howard and the Prison World of Europe.—*Spectator*.

Modern Vassal, Chapter iii.—John Wimmer.
Canada and the British American Empire.—*Economist*.
Palmerston's Hungarian Policy.—*Ibid.*
The Hungarian Question.—*Review*.
Adherer to the Zollverein.—*Economist*.
at weekly, at six dollars a year; by
R. LITTLE & CO.,
corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

The Periodical Journals devoted to literature and which abound in Europe and in this country, this I send me to be the most useful. It contains information of the progress of literature in all languages; but this, by its immense extent and interest, includes a portraiture of the human mind in its expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1945.

The Periodical *National Review*, which is published twice a month and which abounds in Europe and in this country, this I regard to be the most useful. It contains information on the current literature in English language; but this, by its immense extent and its information, includes a portraiture of the human mind in its expression of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

WALTER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the *National Era*, and authorized to take advertisements for the same. He is located by his offices at Boston, 9 Congress street; New York, 100 Broadway; and Chicago, 100 North Dearborn street. He has branches in Baltimore, southwest corner of North and the streets.

W. F. GILL, *National Newspaper Advertising*, Suburban, collecting agent, 10 State street, Boston, is also agent for the *National Era*.

JOHN W. NORTH.

Attorney at Law and General Land Agent, 100 Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.

JOHN W. PRESOTT'S NEW STOCK FOR

FAIL TRADE.

LESALE AND RETAIL SILK AND SHAWL STORE, No. 2 Milk street, Boston.

Cashmere Shawls, all shapes, sizes, qualities, &c.

Superior **Black Silks**, extra width, for dresses, mantillas, &c.

French Silks, figured, plain, and striped, in charming shades.

Long and Square Shawls, of the very best

Thibet Cloths and **French Merinos**, in most beautiful colors.

Black Cashmere, **Lyons Satins**, and **Alpacas** in dresses.

German, French, and India Satins, all qualities ors.

palm-fig'd Cashmere and **rich Crape Shawls**.

Thibet and Silk Shawls, in black and fancy

superior Black Bombazines, black and colored **Silk Velvets**, all widths.

Mantillas, **Visites**, &c., of every pattern and make

Shawls and Silk Goods, of all kinds — to which we ask particular attention.

It is enough to say that from this gigantic and incomparable assortment of

SILK GOODS AND SHAWLS,

we will be served with any quantity, from a sixpence to a hundred dollars, at prices entirely governing the competition.

And in the country, ladies buying for their own use, will find the great advantage of buying at

Ret. & Prescott's Silk and Shawl Store, No. 3 Milk street, (a few steps out of Washington street),

30—31

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE PEOPLE, second edition: A compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. C. Calverly, and others, on the relations of

to State Government to Slavery; and embracing a
 of the present war, its origin and objects. By Lo-
 ly. Price 20 cents.

P. ROGERS.—The second edition of a collec-
 of the writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price, in
 binding, \$1.00.

W. BROWN.—The life of William W. Brown, a Ku-
 written by himself. Complete edition—Fifth
 edition. Price, \$1.00.

H. C. WRIGHT.—Human Life, illu-
 my individual experiences as a Child, a Youth, and
 a Slave. By Henry C. Wright. There is probably no bio-
 graphy—*W. W. Emerson.* Price \$1.

These works were just published and for sale by
 BELLA HAWTH, 35 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED.

FOR SALE—A new and commodious domestic department
 Public Institution near the city of Philadelphia, *entirely*
separately or by letters post paid to Samuel Webb,
 No. 14 Fourth street, Philadelphia. Sept. 20.—

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

ATED ten miles south of Philadelphia, near Wed-
 county town of Gloucester county, New Jer-
 sey erected additional improvements, is now prepa-
 ing to receive students. For particulars send for
 eight dollars a week, which includes board and
 tuition.

Application to be made to Samuel Webb, Secretary, No.
 Fourth street, Philadelphia.

For further particulars apply to Red Bank, leaving
 at Newturf, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M., and at Red Bank
 at 10 A. M. The stage will stop at Red Bank, and
 the Inquiring in the morning. Sept. 20.—

DRS. MUSSEY,

PRACITITIONERS and Surgeons, north side of 7th
 street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
 have removed to the new building at the corner of
 W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

M. B. JARVIS, Junr, Attorney and Counselor
 at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new build-
 ing, on the corner of Third and High streets, and
 connected with the profession, of all kinds, pre-
 ferred to all others. Jan. 29

ESPERAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

SENS & CO, Florists, (near New York)

For sale at full assortment of the desirable vari-
 eties of flowers, shrubs, and plants, for sale, for sale,
 Cactuses, Greenhouse Plants, &c.
 particulars, see Catalogue, and send gratis on appli-
 cation. Sent by mail. 17th month 20, 1849.—67

